IOM DTM THAILAND

COVID-19 VACCINE PERCEPTION SURVEY **ROUND 2** FACTSHEET

MYANMAR NATIONALS IN THAILAND

MAY - AUGUST 2022

DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

COVID-19 VACCINE PERCEPTION SURVEY

May - August 2022

Introduction

This factsheet aims to provide a snapshot of the perceptions, needs and challenges related to COVID-19, the vaccine and the booster vaccine among the Myanmar migrant population in Thailand in mid-2022 according to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix's (DTM) COVID-19 Perception Survey Round 2. Data collection for Round 2 was initiated after the completion of Round 1, which took place in late 2021 and early 2022 to support the strengthening of communications regarding mass immunizations in Thailand against COVID-19. The purpose of Round 2 is to enable analysis on how attitudes about the COVID-19 vaccine have changed over time and to gauge uptake and perception of the COVID-19 booster vaccine. As of July 2022, over half of Thailand's provinces report vaccination rates above 70 per cent and vaccination is offered for free to Thai nationals and other nationals, regardless of documentation status. In June 2022, the government lifted Thailand's final COVID-19-related travel restriction, the requirement of partaking in the Thailand Pass, a registration system intended to prevent COVID-19-positive individuals entering the country. As a result, movement into Thailand has increased and the risk dynamic of COVID-19 among vulnerable populations, despite rising vaccination rates, continues to develop.

Methodology

The tool was developed with the collaboration of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Migration Health Department (MHD), World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF and World Vision Foundation. The survey is an individual-level survey with random sampling. The population of interest included all migrants in Thailand. DTM aimed for a 50:50 balance between female and male respondents. Twenty-five enumerators from DTM, World Vision Foundation Thailand and the Sister Foundation collected data from 2,725 respondents.

Geographic Coverage

Chanthaburi, Chonburi, Greater Bangkok (Samut Sakon, Samut Prakon, Nonthaburi and Bangkok), Ranong, Tak and Trat provinces.

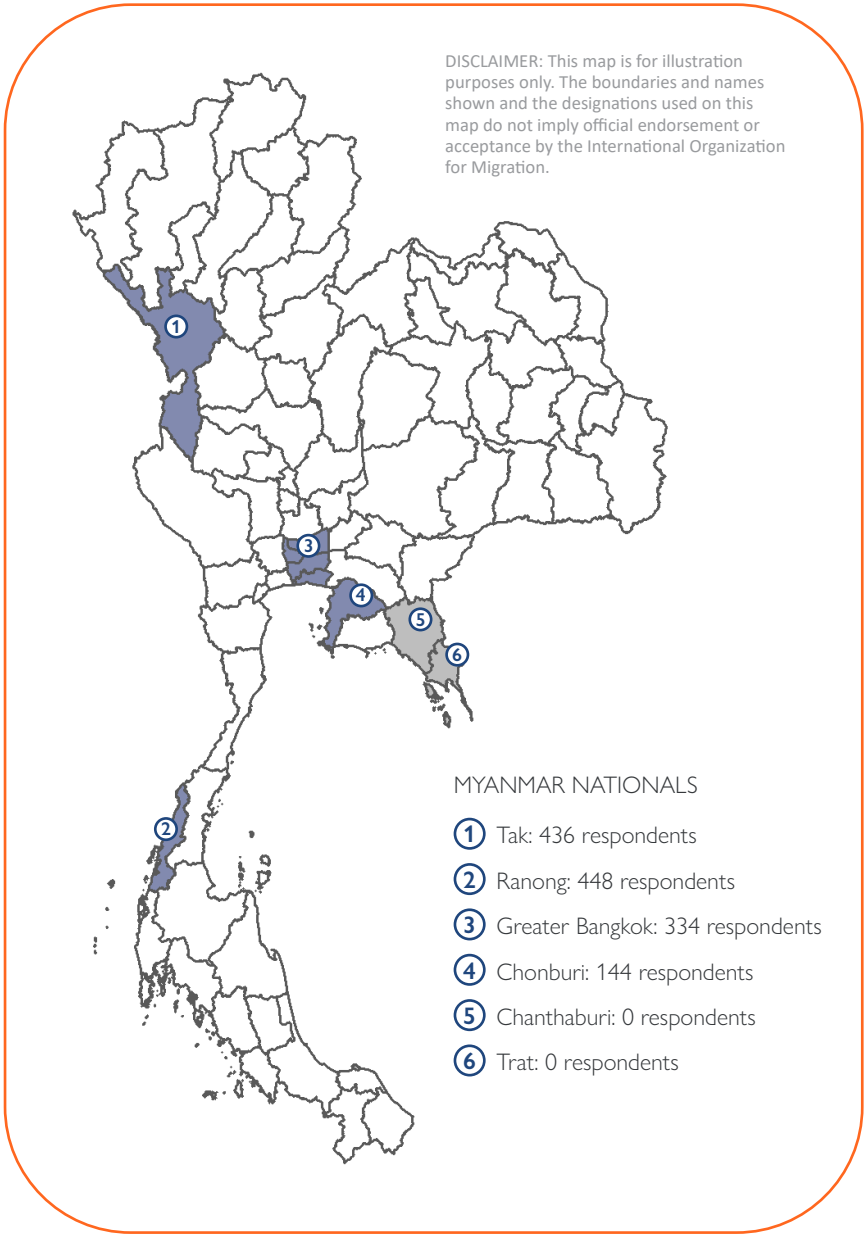
Primary data collection period

Data was collected from 23 May to 30 August 2022.

Limitations

Certain indicators/questions may be under-reported or over-reported, due to the subjectivity and perceptions of respondents (especially "social desirability bias"— the documented tendency of people to provide what they perceive to be the "right" answers to certain questions). These biases should be taken into consideration when interpreting findings. Some questions were only asked to a subset of respondents who answered affirmatively to preceding questions. The analysis on subsets of respondents should only be considered as indicative, as the sample size of the subsets does not meet the threshold required to be statistically significant. In addition, graph titles with an asterisk denote questions where respondents could provide multiple answers. As a result, the totals for these graphs may exceed 100 per cent.

Provinces where survey was implemented

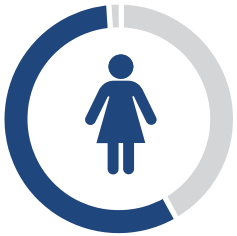


DEMOGRAPHICS

May - August 2022

Demographics of respondents

42% Men



57% Women

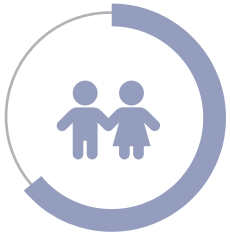
1% Other gender

34.8 Average age

100% Myanmar nationals

0% Cambodian nationals

56% Married and live with spouse in Thailand

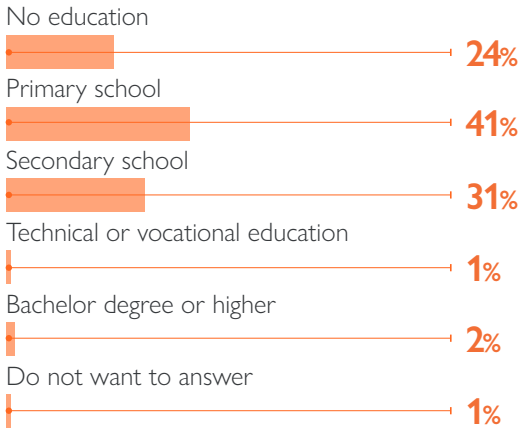


64% Have children

3.6 Average household size

Length of stay in Thailand

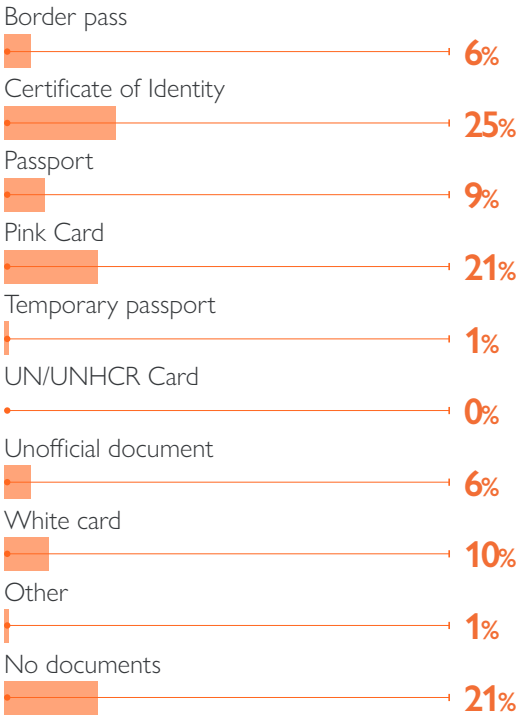
Highest level of education reported by respondents



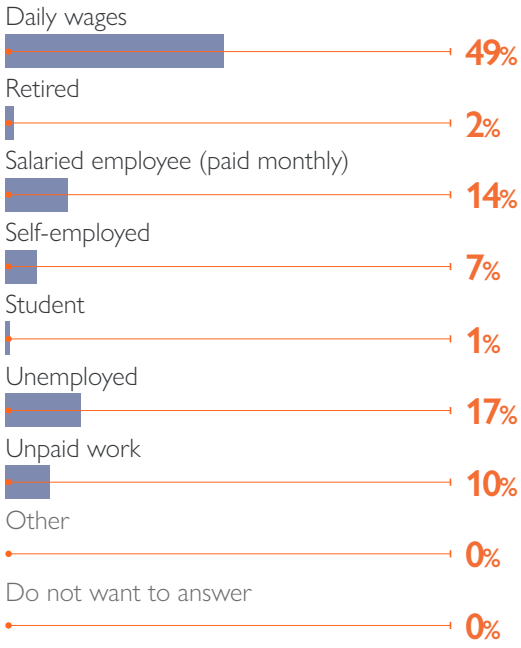
DEMOGRAPHICS

May - August 2022

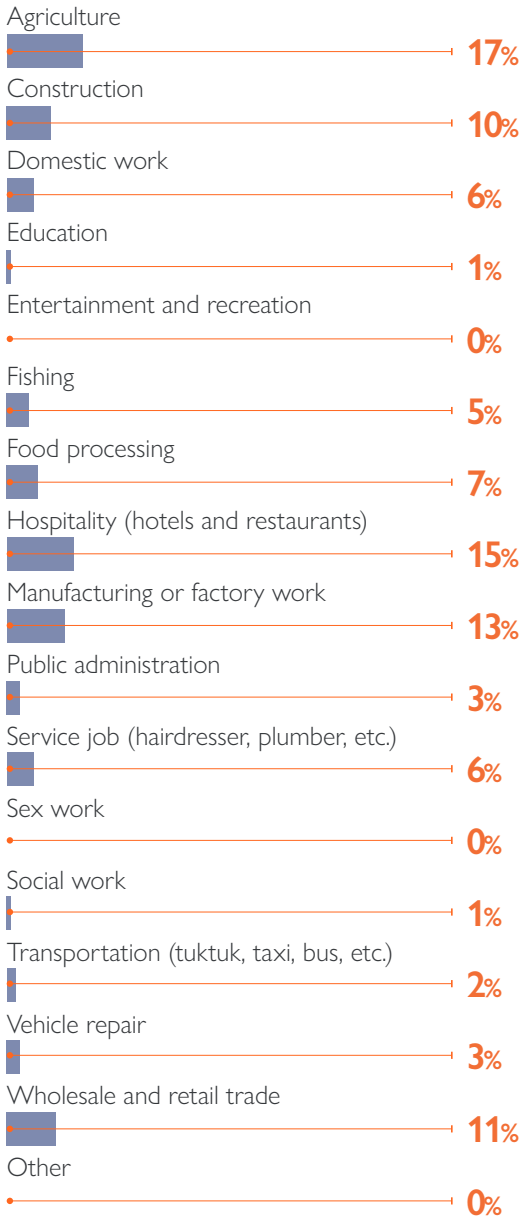
Documentation



Employment status



Work sector[1]



The sample of Myanmar nationals for the Round 2 COVID-19 Vaccine Perception Survey consisted of 42 per cent men, 57 per cent women and 1 per cent of people who identified as another gender. The average age was slightly lower than that of Cambodian nationals, around 34.8 years, while the average household size was slightly higher than those of Cambodian nationals, around 3.6 persons. Most respondents were married and living with their spouse in Thailand and almost two-thirds had children.

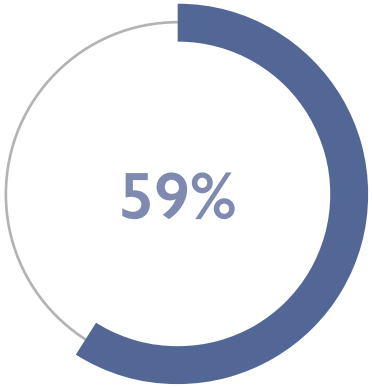
Myanmar nationals were most likely to have been in Thailand for more than 9 years and most commonly had either a primary or secondary education. The most common types of documentation among Myanmar respondents included a Certificate of Identity, a Pink card or no documentation at all. Almost half of respondents worked for daily wages while 17 per cent were unemployed. Myanmar respondents were more likely to be unemployed than Cambodian respondents. Primary work sectors included agriculture, hospitality, manufacturing and construction.

1 Question was only asked to employed respondents (those who identified as self-employed, employed in private sector, employed in public sector or doing unpaid work or earning daily wages.

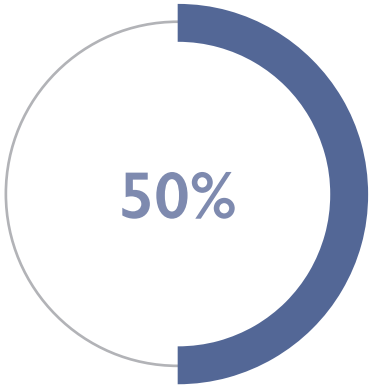
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION AND CHALLENGES

May - August 2022

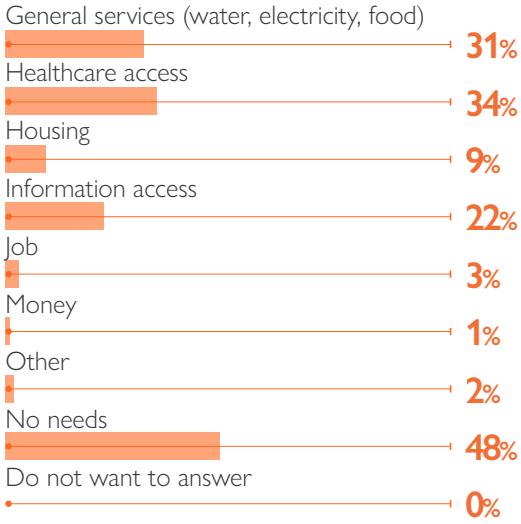
Percentage of employed respondents earning 315 THB (minimum wage) or more per day



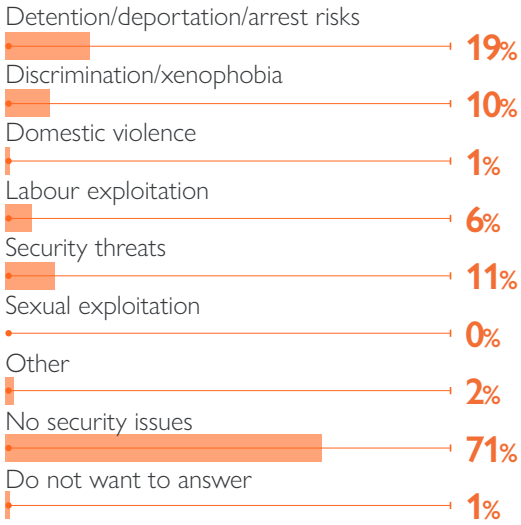
Percentage of respondents with debt[2]



Respondent needs due to COVID-19*



Respondent security issues due to COVID-19*



Respondent challenges due to COVID-19*

2 For this question, debt includes both debt due to COVID-19 and debt due to other reasons.

COVID-19 VACCINE PERCEPTIONS

May - August 2022

30% of respondents had contracted COVID-19 or had had a family member contract COVID-19

93% of respondents have at least two doses of the COVID-19 vaccine

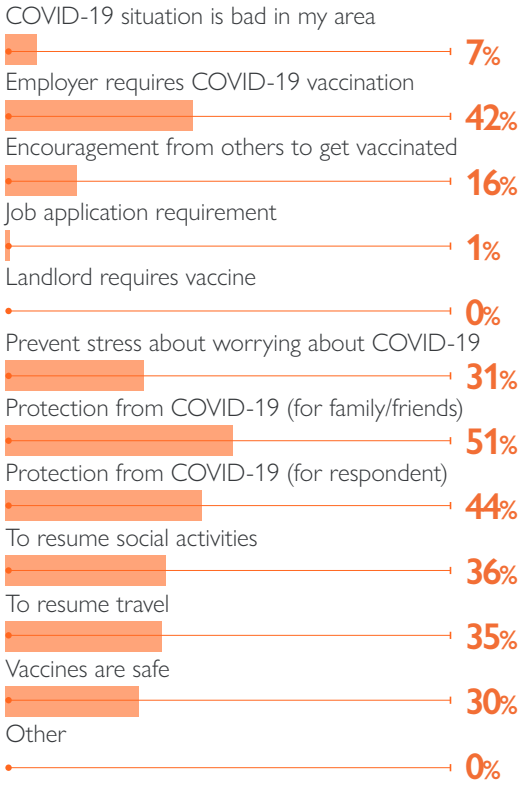
2% of respondents have one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine

5% of respondents are unvaccinated

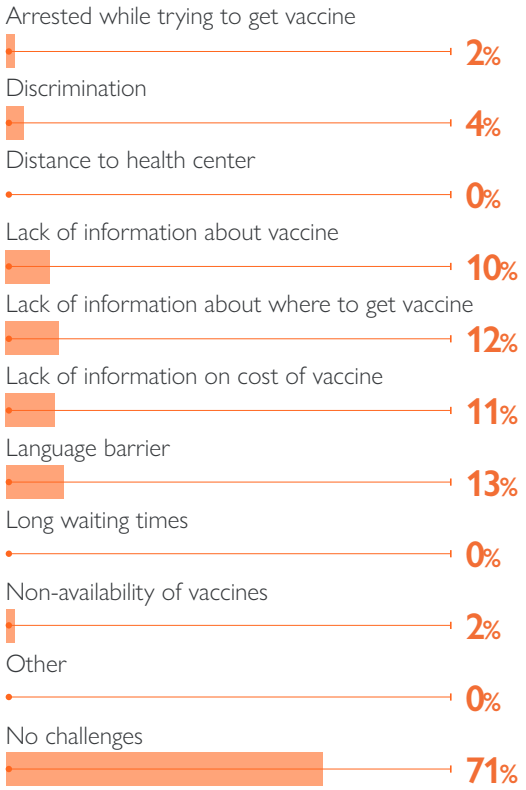
89% of unvaccinated respondents are aware that COVID-19 vaccines are available for free in Thailand

59% of unvaccinated respondents are willing to get a COVID-19 vaccine

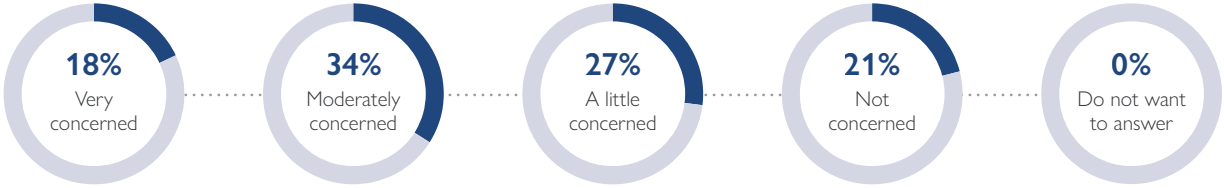
Reasons for receiving/being willing to receive the vaccine*3



Challenges faced while trying to get COVID-19 vaccine*4



Level of concern about COVID-19



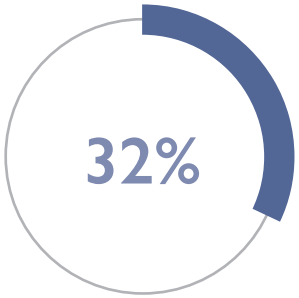
3 This question was only asked to respondents who had received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine OR respondents who were not vaccinated yet but who were willing to get a COVID-19 vaccine.
4 This question was only asked to respondents who had received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine.

MYANMAR NATIONALS FINDINGS

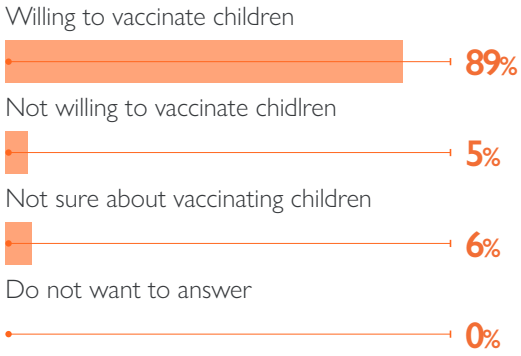
COVID-19 VACCINE PERCEPTIONS

May - August 2022

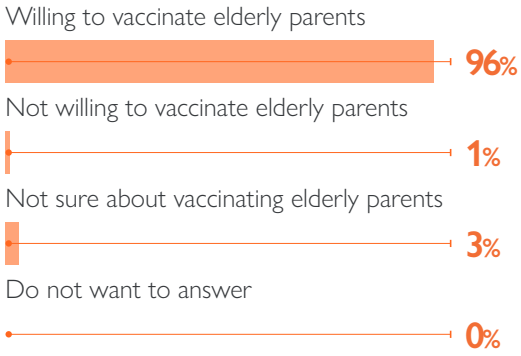
Percentage of unvaccinated respondents with underlying medical conditions



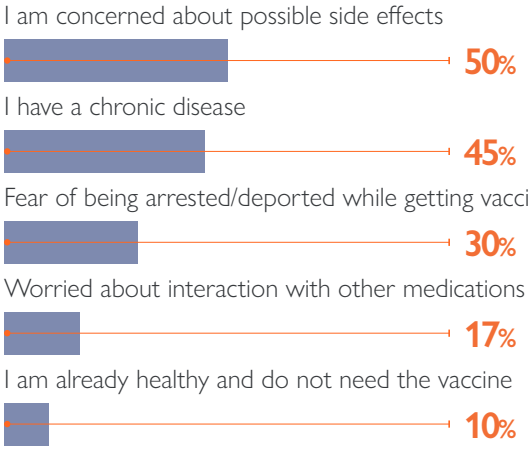
Respondent willingness to vaccinate their children[5]



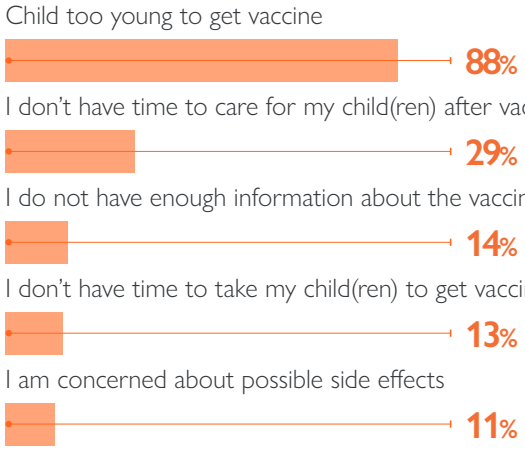
Respondent willingness to vaccinate their elderly parents[6]



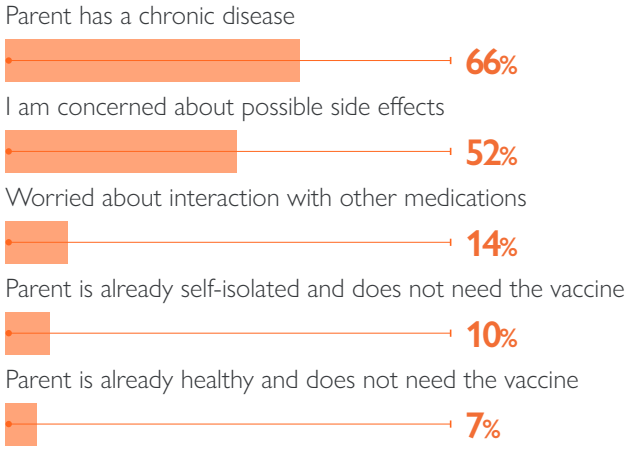
Top 5 concerns about the COVID-19 vaccine among unvaccinated respondents who are not willing to receive the vaccine*



Top 5 reasons for choosing not to vaccinate children*[7]



Top 5 reasons for choosing not to vaccinate elderly parents*[8]

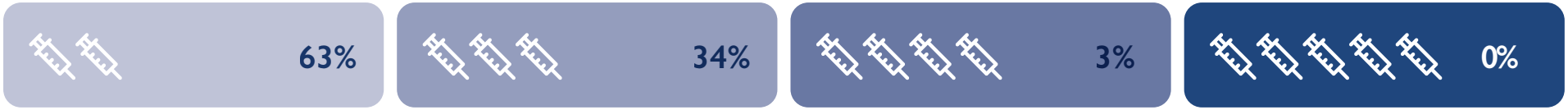


5 This question was only asked to respondents who had children.
6 This graph only displays answers from respondents who reported to have elderly parents.
7 This question was only asked to respondents who were not willing to vaccinate children.
8 This question was only asked to respondents who were not willing to vaccinate elderly parents.

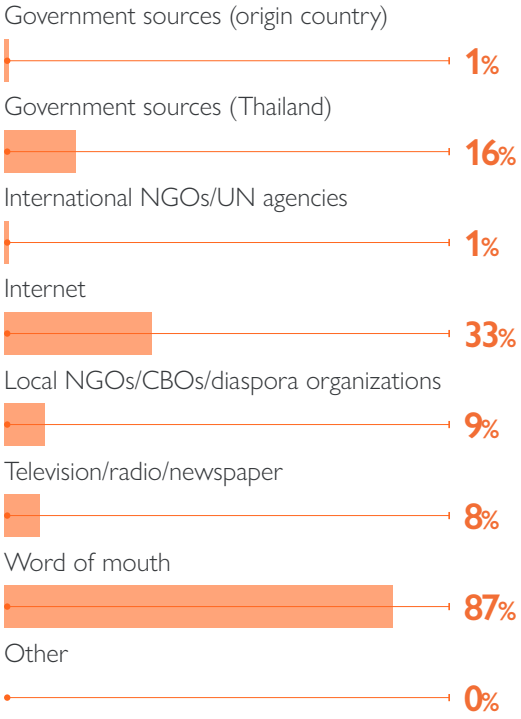
COVID-19 BOOSTER VACCINE PERCEPTIONS

May - August 2022

Breakdown of number of doses among fully vaccinated respondents (2 doses or more)

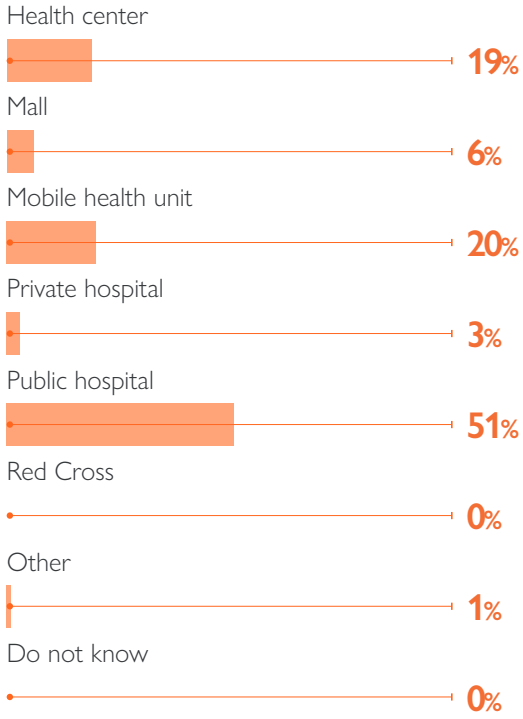


Information sources on booster vaccine*[9]



Word of mouth information sources on booster vaccine*[9]

Location of receiving booster[9]



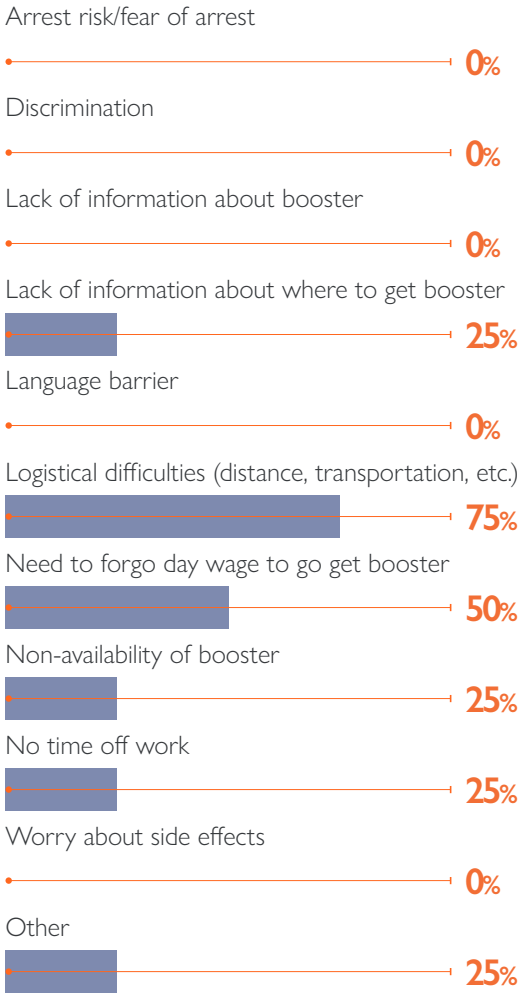
9 These questions were only asked to respondents who had received more than 2 vaccine doses.

COVID-19 BOOSTER VACCINE PERCEPTIONS

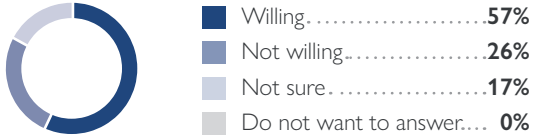
May - August 2022

Level of ease regarding getting booster[10]

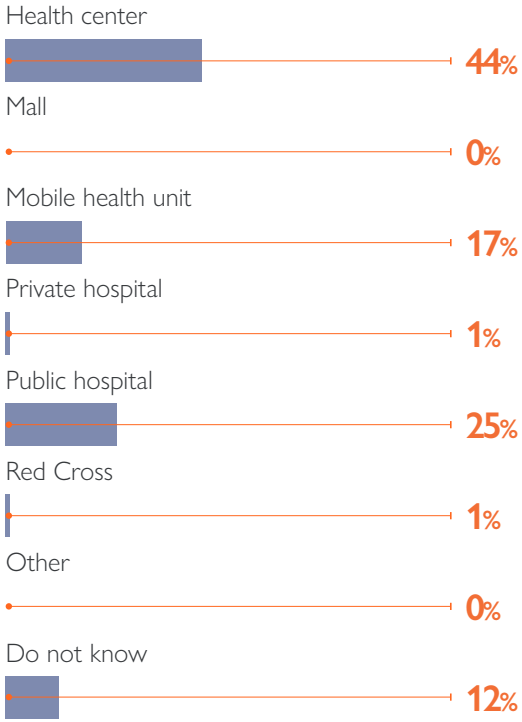
Reasons for having difficult or very difficult experience getting booster vaccine*[11]



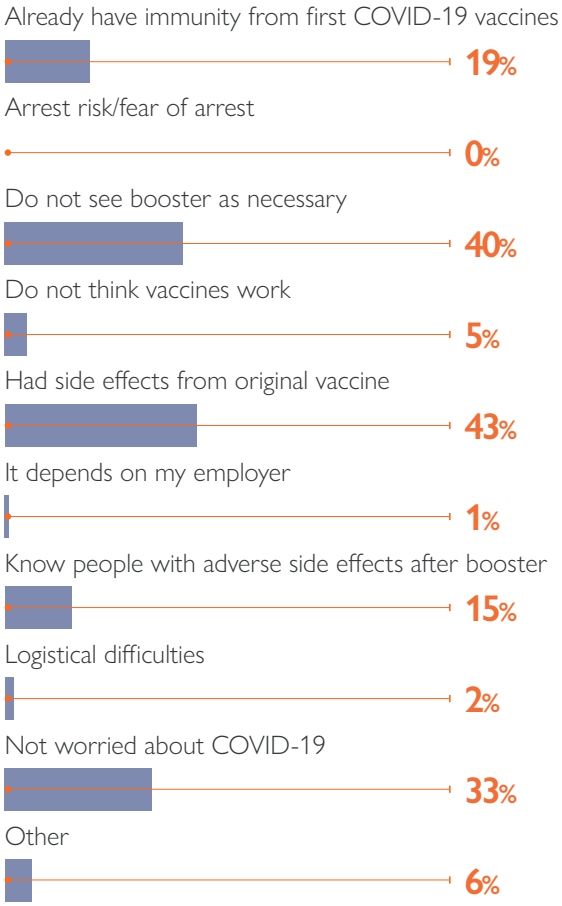
Willingness to get booster vaccine among vaccinated respondents with 2 or fewer vaccine doses



Preferred location of future booster reception among respondents willing to get booster



Reasons for not wanting booster among respondents not willing or hesitant to get booster*

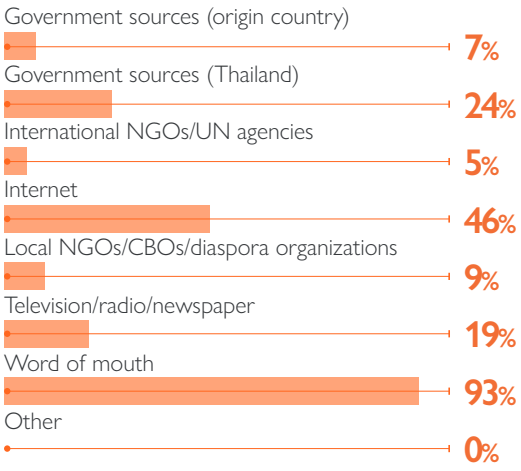


10 This question was only asked to respondents who had received more than 2 vaccine doses.
11 This question was only asked to respondents who answered "difficult" or "very difficult" to the question on level of ease regarding getting the booster.

ACCESS TO COVID-19 VACCINE INFORMATION

May - August 2022

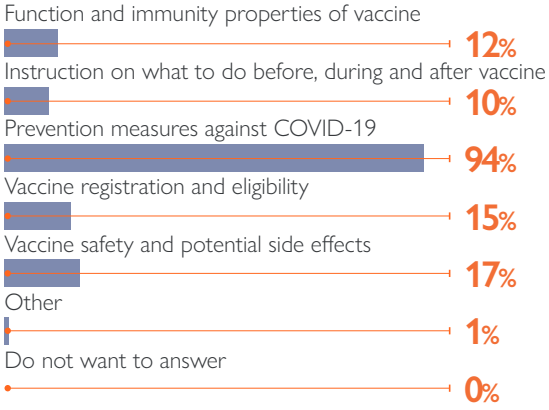
Information sources on COVID-19 vaccines*



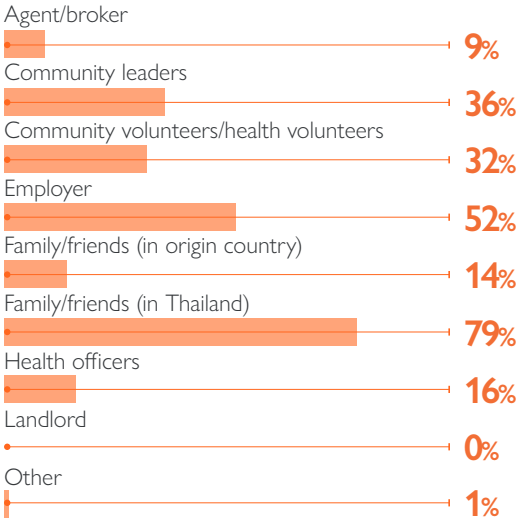
Presence of information material

33% of respondents had information materials (paper, video, weblinks) or verbal instructions on the COVID-19 vaccine being distributed in their community

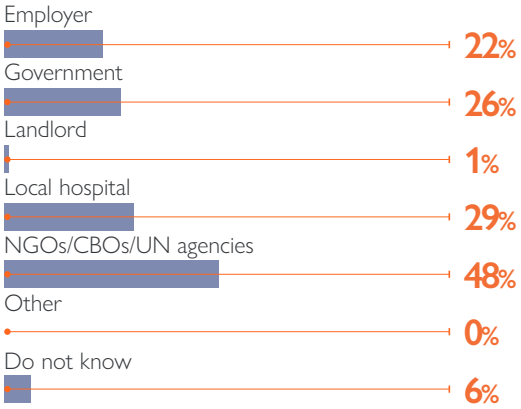
Types of information materials being distributed in respondent living area*13



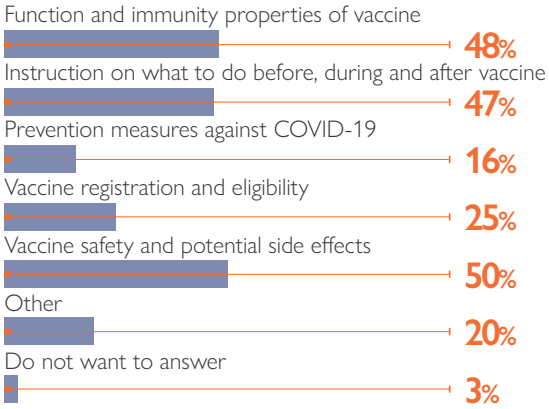
Word of mouth sources on COVID-19 vaccines*12



Sources of information material being distributed in respondent living area*13



Types of information that respondents think should be included in material*13



12 This question was only asked to respondents who answered "word of mouth" to the question on information sources on COVID-19 vaccines.
13 These questions were only asked to respondents who had information materials or verbal instructions on the COVID-19 vaccine being distributed in their living area.

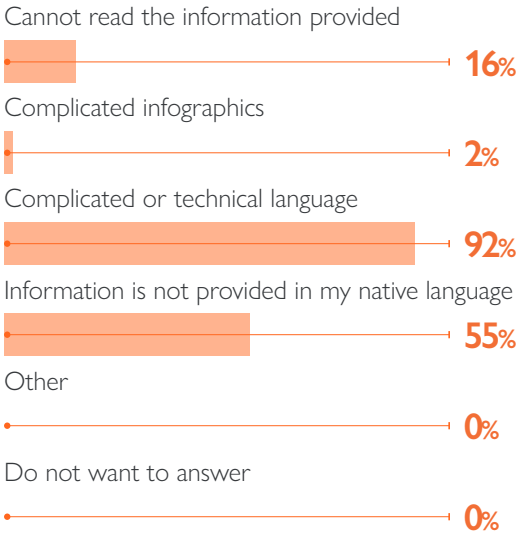
ACCESS TO COVID-19 VACCINE INFORMATION

May - August 2022

Level of ease regarding understanding COVID-19 information material[13]

- Very easy.....**41%**
- Easy.....**14%**
- Not easy or difficult.....**34%**
- Difficult.....**10%**
- Very difficult..... **1%**

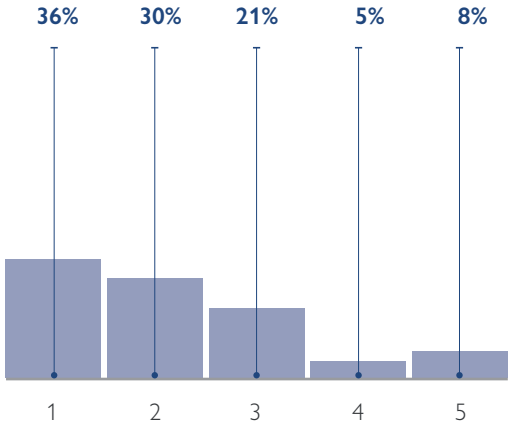
Reason for difficulty understanding COVID-19 information material*[14]



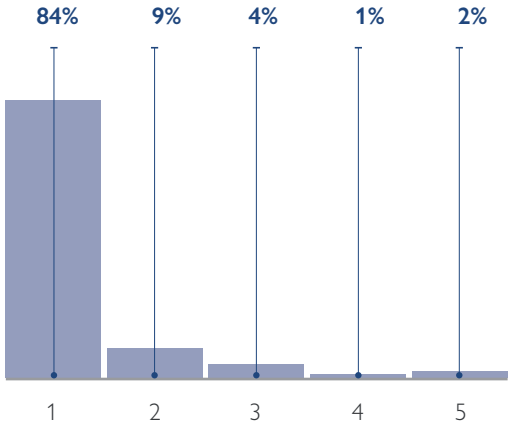
Language skill levels

1 being very low skill and 5 being very high skill

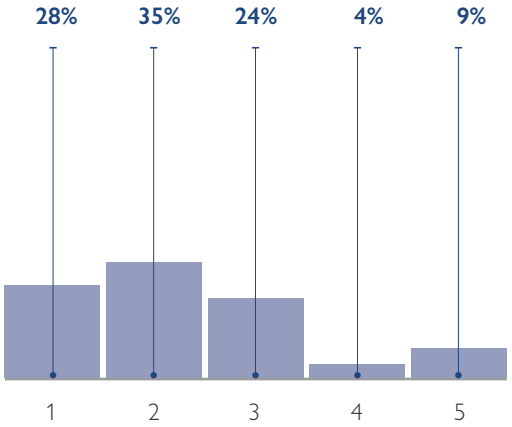
Thai speaking



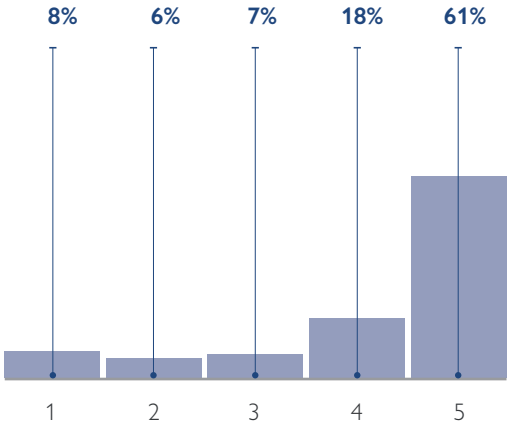
Thai reading



Thai listening



Native language reading



14 These questions were only asked to respondents who had information materials or verbal instructions on the COVID-19 vaccine being distributed in their living area and indicated understanding information material to be difficult or very difficult.

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